Google Web Images Groups News Froogle Local more »
scenario analysis priority Search Advanced Search Preferences

Web Results **1** - **10** of about **1,590,000** for **scenario analysis priority**. (**0.36** seconds)

[PPT] VP Overview (6 slides)
File Format: Microsoft Powerpoint 97 - View as HTML
Scenario Analysis is a process that creates a plausible set of alternative "stories" about the ... Ask the planning team to **priority** rank the elements that, ...
www.daag.net/presentations2000/Brauer**scenario**.ppt - Similar pages

Sponsored Links

Scenario Analysis
Free **Scenario Analysis** info from the experts at Finance Encyclopedia
www.finance-encyclopedia.com

[PDF] **Scenario** "Lite"
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
Ask the planning team to **priority** rank the elements. that, in their judgement, ... **Scenario Analysis** often has many more uncertainties. than a decision tree ...
www.daag.net/pdfs2000/Brauer**scenario**.pdf - Similar pages

SARBC - Computer Program - **Scenario** Analyzer
SCENARIO ANALYSIS IN LAND SEARCH PLANNING By Kenneth Hill Waverley Ground ... would receive a relatively high **priority** under some less probable **scenario**. ...
www.sarbc.org/scene.html - 27k - Cached - Similar pages

Top Enterprise IT Spending Priorities for 2005-2009: A **Scenario** ...
Top Enterprise IT Spending Priorities for 2005-2009: A **Scenario Analysis** ... **Priority** Vendor Messages and: Differentiators Under Different: **Scenarios** ...
www.summitstrat.com/store/4en03detail - 11k - Cached - Similar pages

Pest Risk Assessments Frequently Asked Questions Why are risk ...
Scenario analysis identifies events (nodes) that must occur before an endpoint (for example, ... It does not relate to PRA **priority** or order of receipt.
www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pra/commodity/cprafaqs.htm - 36k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] The Effective Use of **Scenario Analysis** to Support R&D
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
GBN seeking help in applying **scenario analysis** techniques to their research and development ... Those that are robust should become high **priority**. Those ...
www.gbn.com/GBNDocumentDisplayServlet.srv?aid=25646& url=%2FUploadDocumentDisplayServlet.srv%3Fid%3D28281 - Similar pages

[PDF] Eng.Original 3-blad
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
analysis. SBA **Scenario** lets you determine the degree of detail. and precision. ... and **priority** of a **scenario**. SBA **Scenario** –product facts ...
www.dfs.se/upload/images/ products/B2)_Eng.Original_Scenario.pdf - Similar pages

Queensland's **priority** sub-sectors
A detailed **scenario analysis**, modelled to 2015, to identify the levels of growth and ... The findings of the strategic **analysis** for each **priority** industry ...
www.sdi.qld.gov.au/dsdweb/v3/guis/ templates/content/gui_cue_cntnhtml.cfm?id=1087 - 45k - Cached - Similar pages

CP -- Methodology -- Business Risk **Analysis**

The business risk **analysis** process inherent in this approach focuses on ... The upside and downside of various failure **scenarios** for each business function. ...

www.systemtransformation.com/ Cont_Plan_Methodologies/cpgbusinessrisk.htm - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

[PDF] SME partner search for FP6 Sub-**priority** 1.1.6.3 Global Change and ...
File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - View as HTML
Sub-**priority** 1.1.6.3 Global Change and Ecosystems ... Expertise in short: flood and drought forecasting, **analysis** and management in rural and urban ...
www.meteo.bg/projects/HydroLogic_FP6_partner_search_Netherland.pdf - Similar pages

Gooooooooogle ▶
Result Page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Next**

Free! Get the Google Toolbar. Download Now - About Toolbar



scenario analysis priority Search

Search within results | Language Tools | Search Tips | Dissatisfied? Help us improve

Google Home - Advertising Programs - Business Solutions - About Google

©2005 Google

The Effective Use of Scenario Analysis to Support R&D

By Gerald Harris, GBN senior practitioner, and
Peter Schwartz, GBN chairman

GBN Global Business Network

Introduction

During the past five years, we have had the pleasure of working with several companies that came to GBN seeking help in applying scenario analysis techniques to their research and development (R&D) plans over the medium- to long-term (generally five- to 10-year timeframes). These engagements involved companies in a range of industries—computer hardware and software, telecommunications, power generation—as well as people in varied roles, from business development and marketing executives to pure researchers, engineers, and scientists. Based on our experience, we have identified a number of best practices that produce the most useful results. These include:

- Involve a diverse team of people and perspectives in the effort.
- Put a stake in the ground around what senior management or key decision-makers consider vital aspects of the company's strategic intent; if the company has a clear vision or sense of what it wants to be, then take it into account.
- Maintain openness about the uncertainty of customer needs and wants.
- Incorporate a strong technology road-mapping capability in order to make the pathway from big ideas to the creation of actual products and services clear.
- Establish a well-functioning connection between R&D, marketing, and manufacturing departments.
- Embed a continuous learning loop and focused scenario analysis at the market entry- point and beyond.

Using Scenario Analysis to Guide R&D Planning

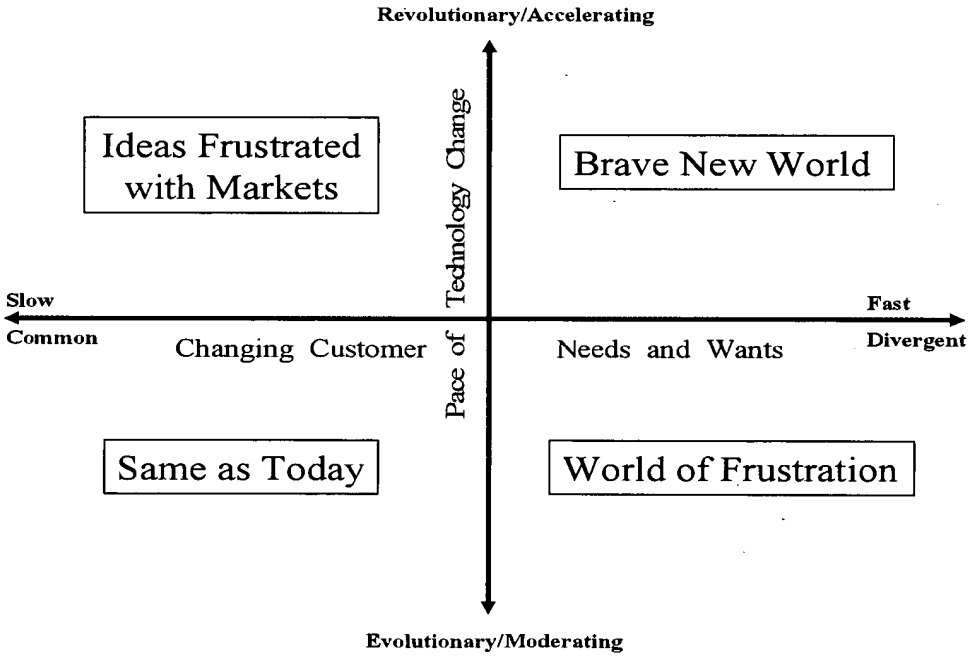
The purpose of R&D is to enhance the product and service offerings of a company. This may mean incremental or revolutionary improvements to current products or the introduction of completely new offerings. However, in a successful business, R&D is not solely the job of the technical people who sit in the laboratory, invent things, and throw them over the wall. Good R&D requires a connection to customer needs and desires and to how products and services might be priced, positioned, and sold relative to the competition. This is a complex process involving many people with different roles and priorities, which inevitably gives rise to communication challenges.

It is in managing such communication challenges that scenario analysis techniques can provide real value. A diverse team of people, drawn from across the organization and seeded with knowledgeable outsiders (maybe even customers), can open up the strategic conversation about the intent and direction of R&D spending. In other words, it is useful to bring together key stakeholders from marketing, customer relations, business development, and finance as well as R&D to ask a broader set of questions: What is our R&D spending trying to achieve? Over what timeframe? What will enhance our competitiveness? How will R&D help meet important aspects of the customer's total value proposition? These questions cannot be answered by the R&D department's technical staff alone. A well-managed scenario analysis provides a process through which diverse stakeholders can explore the uncertainties behind these questions in an open and learning-oriented way. Ultimately, it can generate exciting new insights, deepen the shared understanding of R&D decision-making, and build lasting, cross-organizational relationships.

A Common R&D Scenario Framework

To explain more about scenario analysis in R&D, it is useful to share a scenario framework that arose consistently in our R&D work. Of course, how these scenarios unfold—and their ultimate implications for R&D—varied widely depending on the company or industry.

In developing scenarios, it is useful to establish the framework by isolating two highly uncertain but very important variables that may drive change in the future. In our R&D work, we found two recurring variables: (1) the pace or direction of technology innovation, and (2) changes in customer needs or wants. In most cases, the scenario teams felt that the underlying technology or technologies they were working with could either accelerate or stagnate, be open to sudden breakthroughs, be shifted by wildcards, or be largely out of their control. Despite edicts to "know thy customer," the teams felt that customer demand could be fickle—outside factors such as competitive offerings, substitute products, economic conditions, and peer pressure often changed the shape of that demand. This realization typically led to variations of the scenario framework displayed below.



This framework was only a starting point for detailed and well-researched scenarios. Its strength lays in the truly divergent and challenging worlds that each quadrant suggests. Typically, the northeast quadrant produced a "Brave New World" scenario, where many big changes—and opportunities—challenged companies to keep up and innovate. The southwest quadrant, by contrast, tended to produce scenarios

with a "Same as Today" feeling; participants were either satisfied that their companies were well positioned or frustrated that a lot of good ideas would go undeveloped. Scenarios for the southeast and northwest quadrants at first seemed counterintuitive, and the teams found that making them "work" in the real world was both challenging and exciting. The southeast quadrant typically involved a "World of Frustration"—a world in which customer needs went unmet and a series of inadequate solutions were attempted and usually failed. In the northwest quadrant, the scenario was often a variation on "Ideas Frustrated with Markets." Participants worried that new technologies would not match customer needs and wants and therefore would not find profitable markets. In many cases, the southeast and northwest quadrants introduced unexpected, but plausible, real-world contradictions into the conversation.

Elements of a Good Scenario Analysis

Whether scenarios are developed to guide R&D plans or to inform other strategic decisions, some basic steps should be followed. Once divergent, well-researched, and compelling scenarios are created, they should be used to test or "windtunnel" existing strategies—what the organization is actually doing or positioning itself to do in the areas of concern. Secondly, the scenarios should be used to create new strategic options. In order to do this, members of the stakeholder team should "live" in each scenario (i.e., assume it is true) and determine what strategies or actions might lead to success. Then the options for each scenario should be tested for robustness. Those that are robust should become high priority. Those that are not, but have great appeal if certain events unfold, should be looked at closely in two ways. First, are there low-cost and low-risk actions we can take that will allow the organization to quickly move to this option? Second, can we identify and scan for early indicators that give us a signal to move that option to the forefront? Making strategy development proactive rather than reactive and dynamic instead of static is among the most valuable dimensions of scenario analysis.

Getting the Most from R&D Scenarios

In our experience, a strong, well-facilitated team will create challenging and useful scenarios. The real differences lie in the level of participation, and in how the scenarios are ultimately used and shared within in the organization, as demonstrated by the following three examples.

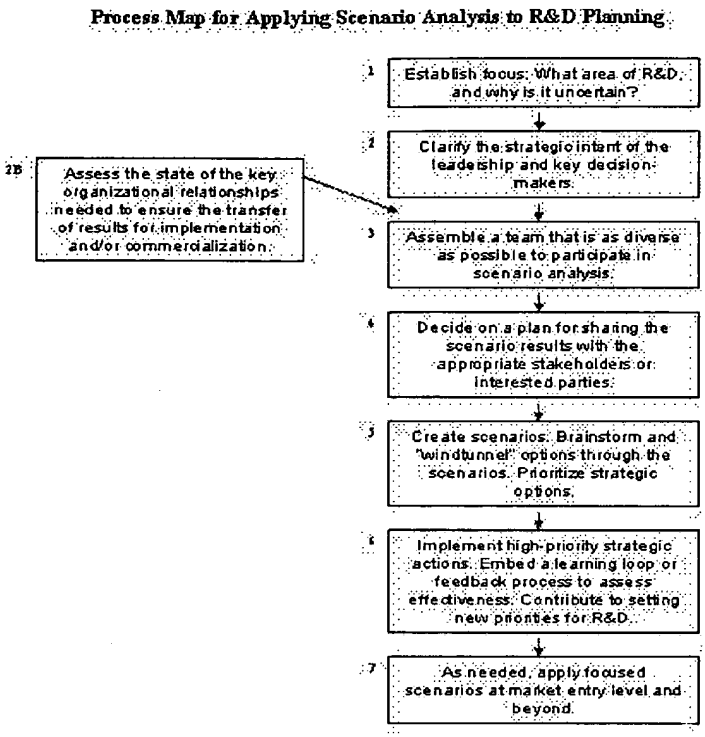
In one of our most successful cases in the telecommunications industry, a joint team from business development and R&D initially requested the scenarios. This team worked together throughout the process and, at a key point, introduced and "windtunneled" a technology roadmap through the scenarios. The conversation exploded with insights and ideas. Team members were able to pinpoint specific technical advances that would support high value-added or competitive product features specific to each scenario. The path to commercializing products was also made clearer and more concrete. Importantly, the team enjoyed clear support and direction from senior management. Management told the team that there were no "failures," and that if a chosen path did not succeed in meeting its objectives there was still an opportunity to capture the learning for future efforts. The five-year timeframe for evaluating results allowed them to be patient, and the scenarios provided the context for deeper, more focused analysis.

Years after we concluded the project, focused scenarios were being used to consider pathways to market entry.

In a moderately successful effort, a company involved in heavy manufacturing succeeded not so much in radically shifting the direction of its R&D spending, but in getting a wide range of parties involved. As a result, the ultimate decisions were well understood and supported across the organization, and relationships were built internationally across several groups. Finally, the team isolated some key uncertainties for longer-term scanning and monitoring that could portend a change in direction. The project could have been much more valuable if there had been deeper research on and openness toward changing customer needs and wants. Integrating more customer perspectives would also have added more content in the strategic option development stage of the project.

Our least successful effort involved a consortium of companies, and featured a general confusion and lack of cohesion around the strategic intent of the key stakeholders. These companies were mostly involved in computers and information technology and fit in different places along the value chains of those industries. In this situation, R&D results had to be shared with multiple and sometimes competing firms. Competitive concerns kept many participants from being explicit about their true strategic interests and made it impossible to test existing or potential strategies within the context of the scenarios. Eventually this handicapped the lead organization's ability to articulate viable options and share the results. However, the project did have a powerful impact in terms of using the scenario development process as a tool for sharing perspectives across a very diverse group. Many participants expressed appreciation at the opportunity to see how an issue or problem might be seen very differently by companies at different points in the industry value chain.

Based on these and similar projects, we recommend following the process map in order to ensure that scenario analysis is successfully applied to R&D planning:



Conclusion

Scenario analysis can enhance and guide R&D efforts by engaging a broader range of stakeholders, leveraging their experience and knowledge to create divergent and challenging future worlds that illuminate risks and opportunities, and creating a context for evaluating existing and potential strategies in an uncertain world. Ultimately, scenario analysis can enrich an organization's ongoing strategic conversation about the purpose and increasing importance of forward-looking research, development, and innovation.

Global Business Network
5900-X Hollis Street
Emeryville, California USA 94608
Telephone 510.547.6822
web: http://www.gbn.com

Copyright © Global Business Network 2002. GBN publications are for the exclusive use of Global Business Network members. To request permission to reproduce, store in a retrieval system, or transmit this document in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, recorded, or otherwise, please contact Global Business Network (worldview@gbn.com).

GBN Global Business Network
a member of the Monitor Group

PORTAL USPTO

Subscribe (Full Service) Register (Limited Service, Free) Login

Search: The ACM Digital Library The Guide

scenario and analy% and execut% and priority and text

THE ACM DIGITAL LIBRARY

Feedback Report a problem Satisfaction survey

Terms used
scenario and **analy%** and **execut%** and **priority** and **text**

Found **38,412** of **157,956**

Sort results by: relevance

Display results: expanded form

Save results to a Binder

Search Tips

Open results in a new window

Try an Advanced Search

Try this search in The ACM Guide

Results 1 - 20 of 200 Result page: **1** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next

Best 200 shown

Relevance scale

1 Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research**

Full text available: pdf(4.21 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process-time diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial commun ...

2 Language constructs for managing change in process-centered environments

Stanley M. Sutton, Dennis Heimbigner, Leon J. Osterweil

October 1990 **ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes , Proceedings of the fourth ACM SIGSOFT symposium on Software development environments**, Volume 15 Issue 6

Full text available: pdf(1.43 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

Change is pervasive during software development, affecting objects, processes, and environments. In process centered environments, change management can be facilitated by software-process programming, which formalizes the representation of software products and processes using software-process programming languages (SPPLs). To fully realize this goal SPPLs should include constructs that specifically address the problems of change management. These problems include lack of representation of ...

3 Predictability requirements of a soft modem

Michael B. Jones, Stefan Saroiu

June 2001 **ACM SIGMETRICS Performance Evaluation Review , Proceedings of the 2001 ACM SIGMETRICS international conference on Measurement and modeling of computer systems**, Volume 29 Issue 1

Full text available: pdf(1.53 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings

Soft Modems use the main processor to execute modem functions traditionally performed by hardware on the modem card. To function correctly, soft modems require that ongoing signal processing computations be performed on the host CPU in a timely manner. Thus,

signal processing is a commonly occurring background real-time application---one running on systems that were not designed to support predictable real-time execution. This paper presents a detailed study of the performance characteris ...

Keywords: CPU scheduling, Rialto, Rialto/NT, Windows 2000, Windows NT, open real-time system, real-time, signal processing, soft devices, soft modem

4 The use of timing simulation in air force integrated avionics
Donald A. Bertke, Mark E. Minges
April 1991 **Proceedings of the 24th annual symposium on Simulation**
Full text available: pdf(1.04 MB) Additional Information: full citation, index terms

5 Requirements interaction management
William N. Robinson, Suzanne D. Pawlowski, Vecheslav Volkov
June 2003 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 35 Issue 2
Full text available: pdf(1.24 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Requirements interaction management (RIM) is the set of activities directed toward the discovery, management, and disposition of critical relationships among sets of requirements, which has become a critical area of requirements engineering. This survey looks at the evolution of supporting concepts and their related literature, presents an issues-based framework for reviewing processes and products, and applies the framework in a review of RIM state-of-the-art. Finally, it presents seven researc ...

Keywords: KAOS, KATE, Oz, Requirements engineering, Telos, WinWin, analysis and design, composite system, deficiency driven design, dependency analysis, distributed intentionality, interaction analysis, software cost reduction (SCR)., system architecture, system specification, viewpoints

6 A hierarchical fair service curve algorithm for link-sharing, real-time and priority services
Ion Stoica, Hui Zhang, T. S. Eugene Ng
October 1997 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review , Proceedings of the ACM SIGCOMM '97 conference on Applications, technologies, architectures, and protocols for computer communication**, Volume 27 Issue 4
Full text available: pdf(2.35 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

In this paper, we study hierarchical resource management models and algorithms that support both link-sharing and guaranteed real-time services with decoupled delay (priority) and bandwidth allocation. We extend the service curve based QoS model, which defines both delay and bandwidth requirements of a class, to include fairness, which is important for the integration of real-time and hierarchical link-sharing services. The resulting *Fair Service Curve link-sharing* model formalizes the go ...

7 The berkeley UNIX consultant project
Robert Wilensky, David N. Chin, Marc Luria, James Martin, James Mayfield, Dekai Wu
December 1988 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 14 Issue 4
Full text available: pdf(4.41 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings
Publisher Site

UC (UNIX Consultant) is an intelligent, natural language interface that allows naive users to

- learn about the UNIX[2] operating system. UC was undertaken because the task was thought to be both a fertile domain for artificial intelligence (AI) research and a useful application of AI work in planning, reasoning, natural language processing, and knowledge representation.The current implementation of UC comprises the following components: a language analyzer, called ALANA, produces a repre ...

8 Operating systems for sensor networks: A dynamic operating system for sensor nodes
Chih-Chieh Han, Ram Kumar, Roy Shea, Eddie Kohler, Mani Srivastava
June 2005 **Proceedings of the 3rd international conference on Mobile systems, applications, and services**
Full text available: pdf(418.07 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references

Sensor network nodes exhibit characteristics of both embedded systems and general-purpose systems. They must use little energy and be robust to environmental conditions, while also providing common services that make it easy to write applications. In TinyOS, the current state of the art in sensor node operating systems, reusable components implement common services, but each node runs a single statically-linked system image, making it hard to run multiple applications or incrementally update app ...

9 Techniques and tools for analyzing intrusion alerts
Peng Ning, Yun Cui, Douglas S. Reeves, Dingbang Xu
May 2004 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 7 Issue 2
Full text available: pdf(1.55 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Traditional intrusion detection systems (IDSs) focus on low-level attacks or anomalies, and raise alerts independently, though there may be logical connections between them. In situations where there are intensive attacks, not only will actual alerts be mixed with false alerts, but the amount of alerts will also become unmanageable. As a result, it is difficult for human users or intrusion response systems to understand the alerts and take appropriate actions. This paper presents a sequence of t ...

Keywords: Intrusion detection, alert correlation, security management

10 Technical papers: software understanding: Tools for understanding the behavior of telecommunication systems
André Marburger, Bernhard Westfechtel
May 2003 **Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Software Engineering**
Full text available: pdf(2.23 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms
Publisher Site

Many methods and tools for the reengineering of software systems have been developed so far. However, the domain-specific requirements of telecommunication systems have not been addressed sufficiently. These system are designed in a process- rather than in a data-centered way. Furthermore, analyzing and visualizing dynamic behavior is a key to system understanding. In this paper, we report on tools for the reengineering of telecommunication systems which we have developed in close cooperation wi ...

11 APPL/A: a language for software process programming
Stanley M. Sutton, Dennis Heimbigner, Leon J. Osterweil
July 1995 **ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM)**, Volume 4 Issue 3
Full text available: pdf(4.89 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

Software process programming is the coding of software processes in executable

programming languages. Process programming offers many potential benefits, but their realization has been hampered by a lack of experience in the design and use of process programming languages. APPL/A is a prototype software process programming language developed to help gain this experience. It is intended for the coding of programs to represent and support software processes including process, product, and p ...

Keywords: consistency management, multiparadigm programming languages, software process programming, transaction management

12 The development of an automated flight test management system for flight test planning and monitoring

Marle Hewett, David Tartt, Eugene L. Duke, Robert F. Antoniewicz, Arvind K. Agarwal

June 1988 **Proceedings of the first international conference on Industrial and engineering applications of artificial intelligence and expert systems - Volume 1**

Full text available: pdf(856.29 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

This paper describes the development of an automated flight test management system (ATMS) as a component of a rapid-prototyping flight research facility for AI-based flight systems concepts. The ATMS provides a flight test engineer (FTE) with a set of tools that assist in flight test planning, monitoring and simulation. This system is also capable of controlling an aircraft during flight test by performing closed-loop guidance functions, range management, and maneuver-quality monitoring. Th ...

13 Interprocedural conditional branch elimination

Rastislav Bodík, Rajiv Gupta, Mary Lou Soffa

May 1997 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 1997 conference on Programming language design and implementation**, Volume 32 Issue 5

Full text available: pdf(2.02 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

The existence of statically detectable correlation among conditional branches enables their elimination, an optimization that has a number of benefits. This paper presents techniques to determine whether an interprocedural execution path leading to a conditional branch exists along which the branch outcome is known at compile time, and then to eliminate the branch along this path through code restructuring. The technique consists of a demand driven interprocedural analysis that determines whethe ...

14 DCWPL: a programming language for describing collaborative work

Mauricio Cortés, Prateek Mishra

November 1996 **Proceedings of the 1996 ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work**

Full text available: pdf(1.12 MB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

Keywords: CSCW, coordination, distributed systems, groupware, programming languages, reengineering

15 Software engineering for safety: a roadmap

Robyn R. Lutz

May 2000 **Proceedings of the Conference on The Future of Software Engineering**

Full text available: pdf(1.21 MB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

Keywords: future directions, software engineering, software safety

16 Timing analysis: Multiple process execution in cache related preemption delay analysis
Jan Staschulat, Rolf Ernst
September 2004 **Proceedings of the fourth ACM international conference on Embedded software**
Full text available: pdf(241.51 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Cache prediction for preemptive scheduling is an open issue despite its practical importance. First analysis approaches use simplified models for cache behavior or they assume simplified preemption and execution scenarios that seriously impact analysis precision. We present an analysis approach which considers multiple executions of processes and preemption scenarios for static priority periodic scheduling. The results of our experiments show that caches introduce a strong and complex timing dep ...

Keywords: cache, embedded systems, scheduling, worst case execution time analysis

17 SRI workshop summary: "domain analysis in the DoD"
Frank Svoboda, Fred Maymir-Ducharme, Jeff Poulin
January 1996 **ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes**, Volume 21 Issue 1
Full text available: pdf(1.40 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract

The Workshop on "Domain Analysis in the DoD," sponsored by the Software Reuse Initiative (SRI) and Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), was held at MITRE Corporation, in McLean, Virginia on 26 - 27 September 1995. The primary purpose of the workshop was to discuss issues related to identifying and scoping domains with emphasis on product lines and to assess the usefulness of the strawman SRI Domain Scoping Framework as a proposed basis for this scoping activity. To this end, two specific o ...

18 Survey of software tools for evaluating reliability, availability, and serviceability
Allen M. Johnson, Miroslaw Malek
September 1988 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 20 Issue 4
Full text available: pdf(3.79 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

In computer design, it is essential to know the effectiveness of different design options in improving performance and dependability. Various software tools have been created to evaluate these parameters, applying both analytic and simulation techniques, and this paper reviews those related primarily to reliability, availability, and serviceability. The purpose, type of models used, type of systems modeled, inputs, and outputs are given for each package. Examples of some of the key modeling ...

19 Protecting routing infrastructures from denial of service using cooperative intrusion detection
Steven Cheung, Karl N. Levitt
January 1998 **Proceedings of the 1997 workshop on New security paradigms**
Full text available: pdf(1.44 MB) Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

20 Modelling the business process to derive organisational requirements for information technology
Andrew Blyth

August 1995 **ACM SIGOIS Bulletin**, Volume 16 Issue 1

Full text available: pdf(905.87 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, index terms

Organisations today perceive information technology systems as vital to their success. The effective application of information from an organisational perspective can mean the difference between success or failure. The ORDIT (organisational requirements definition for information technology) approach was developed as a socio-technical systems based methodology, its purpose is to facilitate problem solvers and problem owners in developing the correct understanding of what is required, why it is r ...

Results 1 - 20 of 200 Result page: **1** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next

The ACM Portal is published by the Association for Computing Machinery. Copyright © 2005 ACM, Inc.
Terms of Usage Privacy Policy Code of Ethics Contact Us

Useful downloads: Adobe Acrobat QuickTime Windows Media Player Real Player